

Docket No.: 03226/330001; SUN040156

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:

Bryan M. Cantrill

Confirmation No.: 2597

Application No.: 10/699,062

Art Unit: 2162

Filed: October 31, 2003

Examiner: D. Y. Myint

For: MECHANISM FOR DATA AGGREGATION

IN A TRACING FRAMEWORK

REVISED DECLARATION UNDER TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.131

In connection with Applicant's Response to the final Office Action issued on November 2, 2006, this declaration sets forth the pertinent facts proving conception and actual reduction to practice of the claimed invention prior to May 16, 2002.

- I, Bryan Cantrill, am the sole inventor listed on U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/699,062 entitled "MECHANISM FOR DATA AGGREGATION IN A TRACING FRAMEWORK" filed on October 31, 2003.
- 2. I conceived and completed the actual reduction to practice of the claimed invention at least prior to March 12, 2002, when I gave an internal company speech directed, in part, to the claimed invention.
- 3. The speech, which was conducted on March 12, 2002, included a slide presentation and a live demonstration of the claimed invention. A copy of relevant portions of the slide presentation entitled "DTrace: Dynamic Tracing For Solaris" dated March 11, 2002, and a DVD video of the speech showing the live presentation and demonstration dated March 12, 2002, were previously

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Application No.: 10/699,062 Docket No.: 03226/330001; SUN040156

submitted in the Declaration Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 filed with the USPTO on September 5,

2006.

4. The portion of the DVD Video particularly related the subject matter of the referenced

application is: 2:20:49 - 02:36:10. The aforementioned times are listed in the following format

HH:MM:\$\$.

5. A concise mapping of the claims to the slide presentation and the DVD video is included under

Tab 1.

6. All events related to the conception and completion of the actual reduction to practice of the

claimed invention were performed in the United States.

I, Bryan M. Cantrill, hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge

are true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false

statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section

1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the

validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Signed this day 2, of February 2007

Bryan M. Cantrill

TAB 1

MAPPING OF PENDING CLAIMS TO SLIDE PRESENTATION AND DVD VIDEO the Slide Presentation and DVD Video listed.

CLAIM	LIMITATION	SLIDE	DVD
NO.		PRESENTATION	VIDEO*
-	obtaining data from the kernel; and	73	2:28:40
			2:30:00
	storing the data in a data set in an aggregation buffer using an	89	2:23:20
	aggregation function.	71	2:27:40
		72	2:28:05
			2:30:00
2	wherein the data set comprises a key component, an aggregation	72	2:28:05
	identifier component, and a value component.		
3	wherein obtaining data comprises:		
	obtaining an expression, a new value, and an aggregation identifier,	89	2:23:20
	generating a key using the expression and the aggregation identifier.	72	2:28:05
			2:30:00
4	wherein storing the data set comprises:		

All times listed under "DVD Video" correspond to the starting time of a portion of the DVD Video, which includes the limitation in question. Further, all times are listed in the following format: HH:MM:SS.

CLAIM	LIMITATION	SLIDE	DAD
NO.		PRESENTATION	VIDEO*
	storing the key in the key component,	72	2:28:05
			2:30:00
	storing the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier	72	2:28:05
	component, and		2:30:00
	updating a current value in the value component using the new value	72	2:28:05
	and the aggregation function.		2:30:00
	wherein storing the data set further comprises:		
	generating a hash key using the key;	72	2:28:05
	searching for a hash bucket corresponding to the key using the hash	72	2:28:05
	key;		2:30:00
	searching for a hash chain element in the hash bucket corresponding	72	2:28:05
	to the key;		2:30:00
	updating the value component of the data set associated with the	72	2:28:05
	hash chain element if a hash chain element corresponding to the key		2:30:00
	is found, wherein the updating the value component comprises		-
	applying the aggregation function to the current value in the value		
	component using the new Value as Input;	7.0	7.70.05
	corresponding to the key is not found wherein creating a new hash	7/	7:30:00
· ·	chain element comprises associating a new data set with the new		7.30.00
	hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new		
	data set, storing the aggregation identifier in an aggregation		
	identifier component of the new data set, and storing an initial value		
	in a value component of the new data set; and		

CLAIM	LIMITATION	SLIDE	DVD
NO.		PRESENTATION	VIDEO*
<u></u>	updating the value component associated with the new hash chain	72	2:28:05
	element, wherein the updating the value component associated with		2:30:00
	the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation		
	Infiction to the initial value using the new value as input.		
9	wherein the data set comprises a key component, an aggregation	89	2:23:20
<u></u> -	identifier component, and a value component, comprising:	72	2:28:05
	obtaining an expression, a new value, and an aggregation identifier;		
	generating a key using the expression and the aggregation identifier;	72	2:28:05
	and		2:30:00
	storing the data set in a buffer, wherein storing the data set	72	2:28:05
	comprises storing the key in the key component, storing the		2:30:00
	aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component, and		
	updating a current value in the value component using the new value		
	and an aggregation function.		
7	wherein storing the data set comprises:		
	generating a hash key using the key;	72	2:28:05
	searching for a hash bucket corresponding to the key using the hash	72	2:28:05
	key;		2:30:00
	searching for a hash chain element in the hash bucket corresponding	72	2:28:05
	to the key;		2:30:00
	updating the value component of the data set associated with the	72	2:28:05
	hash chain element if a hash chain element corresponding to the key		2:30:00
	Is found, wherein the updating the value component comprises		
	component using the new value as input;		
_	District the second sec		

creating a new hash chain element if the hash chain element corresponding to the key is not found, wherein creating a new hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new data set, storing an aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set, and storing an initial value updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the new data a pointer. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier optain a generated hash key; 12.28.	CLAIM	LIMITATION	SLIDE	DVD.
corresponding to the key is not found, wherein creating a new hash chain element to the key is not found, wherein creating a new hash chain element comprises associating a new data set with the new hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set; and updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data a set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component, an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier on the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;	NO.		PRESENTATION	VIDEO
corresponding to the key is not found, wherein creating a new hash chain element comprises associating a new data set with the new hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the new data a pointer. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;		creating a new hash chain element if the hash chain element	72	2:28:05
chain element comprises associating a new data set with the new hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set; and updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element component associated with the new hash chain element component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; and a value component; and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;		corresponding to the key is not found, wherein creating a new hash		2:30:00
hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new data set, storing an aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set, and updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. Wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. Wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. Wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier component, obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;		chain element comprises associating a new data set with the new		
data set, storing an aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set; and updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;		hash chain element, storing the key in a key component of the new		
identifier component of the new data set, and storing an initial value in a value component of the new data set; and updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element, wherein the updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key;		data set, storing an aggregation identifier in the aggregation		
in a value component of the new data set; and updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element, wherein the updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data as to using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier in the user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;	•	identifier component of the new data set, and storing an initial value		
updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element, wherein the updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data 72 set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier matching a value obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72		in a value component of the new data set; and		
element, wherein the updating the value component associated with the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using 72 a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data 72 set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. 68 Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; 72 hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72		updating the value component associated with the new hash chain	72	2:28:05
the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data 72 set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. 68 Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72		element, wherein the updating the value component associated with		2:30:00
function to the initial value using the new value as input. wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set component, and a value component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;		the new hash chain element comprises applying the aggregation		
wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set comprises a key component, an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;		function to the initial value using the new value as input.		
a pointer. wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set component, and a value component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72	∞	wherein the hash chain element is associated with the data set using	72	2:28:05
wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72	-	a pointer.		2:30:00
set using a pointer. wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set component, and a value component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the hashing the user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;	6	wherein the new hash chain element is associated with the new data	72	2:28:05
wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple. Cancelled A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set component, and a value component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72 hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key;		set using a pointer.		2:30:00
A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set comprises a key component, an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72	10	wherein the expression comprises an n-tuple.	89	2:23:20
A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising: obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set comprises a key component, an aggregation identifier component, and a value component; obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key; hashing the user-level table key to obtain a generated hash key; 72	11	Cancelled		
73	12	A method for integrating data into a user-level table, comprising:		
72		obtaining a data set from an aggregation buffer, wherein the data set	73	2:28:40
72				2:30:00
72		and a value component;		
72		obtaining an aggregation identifier matching a value of the	72	2:28:05
n a generated hash key; 72		aggregation identifier in the aggregation identifier component of the data set to obtain a user-level table key;		2:30:00
			72	2:28:05

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CLAIM	LIMITATION	SLIDE	DVD
NO.		PRESENTATION	VIDEO*
	Updating a value component of a user-level table entry if a user-	72	2:28:05
	level table entry having a hash key matching the generated hash key		2:30:00
	is found, wherein updating the value component comprises applying		
	an aggregation function corresponding to the aggregation identifier		
	to the value component using the new value as input;		
	creating a new user-level table entry if a user-level table entry	72	2:28:05
	having a hash key matching the generated hash key is not found,		2:30:00
	wherein creating the new user-level table entry comprises storing the		
	generated hash value, and an initial value in a value component of		
	the new user-level table entry in the new user-level table entry; and		
-	updating the value component in the new user-level table entry,	72	2:28:05
	wherein updating the value component in the new user-level table		2.30.00
	entry comprises applying the aggregation function corresponding to		
	the aggregation identifier to the value component in the new user-		
	level table entry using the value component of the data set as input.		
13	wherein the user-level table is a hash table.	72	2:28:05
		73	2:28:40
14	wherein obtaining the aggregation identifier matching the value of	72	2:28:05
	the aggregation identifier comprises searching at least one selected	73	2:28:40
_	from the group consisting of a user-level dictionary and a kernel		
	level dictionary.		
15	A data aggregation buffer comprising:	72	2:28:05
	a data set, wherein the data set comprises a key component for	72	2:28:05
	storing a key, an aggregation identifier component for storing an		2:30:00
	aggregation identifier component, and a value component for storing		
	a value;		
	a hash chain referencing the key component of the data set using a	72	2:28:05
	pointer; and		2:30:00

	LIMITATION	SLIDE	DVD
NO.		PRESENTATION	VIDEO*
_	a hash bucket organizing the hash chain.	72	2:28:05
			2:30:00
16	wherein the key is generated from a function using an aggregation	72	2:28:05
	identifier.		2:30:00
17	wherein the key is generated from a function using an aggregation	72	2:28:05
	identifier and an expression.		2:30:00
18	Cancelled		
19	A data aggregation system comprising:	72	2:28:05
	an aggregation buffer associated with a central processing unit;	72	2:28:05
	a user-level buffer operatively connected to the aggregation buffer	72	2:28:05
	and arranged to copy a data set from the aggregation buffer; and	73	2:28:40
	a user-level hash table storing a portion of the data set from the user-	72	2:28:05
	level buffer using a user-level dictionary,	73	2:28:40
	wherein the user-level dictionary provides a reference into the user-	72	2:28:05
and and a series	level hash table.	73	2:28:40
20	wherein the data aggregation buffer comprises:	72	2:28:05
			2:30:00
	a data set, wherein the data set comprises a key component for	72	2:28:05
	storing a key, an aggregation identifier component for storing an		2:30:00
	aggregation identifier component, and a value component for storing		
	a hash chain referencing the key component of the data set using a	77	2.78.05
		7.	2:30:00
	a least least and and also be been also being	13	30.00.0
	a nash bucket organizing the hash chain.	7/	50:87:7
			2:30:00

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DVD VIDEO*	2:28:05 2:30:00	2:28:05 2:30:00	2:28:40 2:30:00		2:22:15	2:23:20	2:23:20	2:28:05	2:30:00	2:27:40	2:28:05	2:28:40	2:30:00	2:28:05	2:30:00	2:28:05	2:30:00	2:22:15		2:22:15	2:22:15
SLIDE PRESENTATION	72	72	73		<i>L</i> 9	89	89	72		7.1	72	73		72		72		<i>L</i> 9		<i>L</i> 9	<i>L</i> 9
LIMITATION	wherein the key is generated from a function using an aggregation identifier.	wherein the key is generated from a function using an aggregation identifier and an expression.	An apparatus for obtaining data from a kernel, comprising:	means for obtaining data from a kernel;	a tracing framework; and		means for storing the data in a data set in the tracing framework,			wherein the tracing framework comprises:	An aggregation buffer associated with a central processing unit;	a user-level buffer operatively connected to the aggregation buffer	copying the data set from the aggregation buffer; and	a user-level hash table storing a portion of the data set from the user-	level buffer using a user-level dictionary,	wherein the user-level dictionary provides a reference into the user-	level hash table.	A computer system on a network obtaining data from a kernel comprising:	a processor;	a memory;	a storage device; and
CLAIM NO.	21	. 22	23					, —	-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					24			

CLAIM	LIMITATION	SLIDE	DVD
NO.		PRESENTATION	VIDEO*
	software instructions stored in the memory for enabling the	89	2:23:20
	computer system to:	71	2:27:40
	obtain data from the kernel; and	72	2:27:40
	store the data in a data set an aggregation buffer using an	73	2:28:40
	aggregation function.		2:30:00